At this stage, many members requested that the Mysore Dasara Exhibition which was due to be closed on that day be extended by two days since some of them had not had the time to visit it so far.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that he would give instructions to extend it by one day.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR represented to the President that the installation of a loud speaker in the Assembly Hall was a great necessity.

THE DEWAN replied that it would be done before the next year.

REPRESENTATIONS—(*Continued*).

The adjournment motion which had been permitted to be discussed as a representation was first taken up.

MR. M. SUBBIAH said that, after repeated prayers of the people, Government had been pleased in 1929 to exempt the levy of toll on all country carts. That order was in force since then, but latterly the Seringapatam Municipality had been levying toll on all country carts passing through the toll-gate at the rate of one anna on loaded carts and half an anna on unloaded carts without any exemption in respect of through traffic. The municipality had opened two gates for the purpose of collecting toll on all traffic between Seringapatam and Paschimavahini and Ganjam and Mysore, and the distance between these two gates was as much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. And the municipality was willing to give a refund of the toll collected provided the carts entering by one gate cleared away from the other gate within 15 minutes. But since country carts could not cover a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles within such a short period, it was impossible for them to get the refund. He therefore requested that instructions be issued to the Seringapatam Municipality to the effect that no toll should be levied on country carts at all.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR in supporting the representation said that Government had promised in the past that no toll would be levied on country carts in case of through traffic even though such carts might enter municipal limits. But now the Seringapatam Municipality levied the toll in respect of through traffic on country carts because they entered the municipal toll-gates. He did not understand the justice of the levy.

Further, he said that the procedure prescribed for granting refunds was rather too involved and inconvenient.

As already stated, there were two toll-gates, and as soon as a cart entered a gate and toll was paid, the first gate had to telephone to the other gate that if such and such a cart passed the other gate within 15 minutes, the toll was to be refunded. This practice was in itself difficult to work. Secondly, even supposing that a cart passed the second gate within 15 minutes, the man in charge of it might allege that the cart had taken more than 15 minutes and so no refund could be given. Surely, the parties concerned could not carry on a discussion or hold an arbitration with the Municipal Councillors or enter into correspondence with them incurring postage expenses—all for the sake of half an anna or one anna. Instead of all this worry to the people concerned it was certainly more convenient to exempt through traffic carts from the levy. Of course if any one said he was going away by the second gate but remained within the municipal limits having escaped the toll, such a man could be prosecuted. But the probability of such a thing happening was not a sufficient justification for subjecting all carts to so much inconvenience. For these reasons, he thought that one toll-gate was quite enough for purposes of the municipality and it had better be located close to the municipal boundary.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY also complained about the inconveniences caused by the levy of toll.

THE DEWAN observed that there was no doubt about the inconveniences complained of and that he had also received many complaints in the matter. But the question was what would be the best remedy.

MR. G. MALLANNA suggested that a pass or permit might be pasted on through traffic carts entering the first gate so that on seeing it the other gate might allow them to pass.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY observed that the principle of levying tolls was itself wrong. Whenever a municipality wanted money, the first thing it thought of was to levy tolls. Hence he suggested that the power of levying toll be taken away from municipalities.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA suggested shifting one of the toll-gates to Kirangur. He brought to notice that the municipality was levying pilgrim tax also and that this was unauthorized in view of Government orders that it would take effect only from 1st October 1933.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that one of the toll-gates might be located at the Ganjam Gate and the other at the Mysore Gate.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, referring to the pilgrim tax, explained that pilgrims came by road as well as by rail. The municipality wanted to tap both the sources. The Railway Department collected the tax from the railway passengers along with the railway fare while issuing tickets. And in the case of those coming by road the municipality levied toll on carts or other conveyances.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA asked what means had been devised to collect the tax from pedestrians.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that for the present pedestrains were not made to pay. But there was no gainsaying the fact that there were certain inconveniences caused by the system of levying toll on carts. Therefore, if 15 minutes were not enough for bullock carts to go from one gate to the other, he said that the time might be increased to half an hour.

THE DEWAN agreed that one of the gates might be located either at the entrance to the Daria Doulat Bagh or opposite Scott's Bungalow, and the other at the entrance into the town itself.

MR. MAHOMED SAIT pointed out that all persons going to Seringapatam were made to pay pilgrim tax, whatever be the nature of their visit to the place. It might be that some of them had business in the Munsiff's Court, others might go to visit the place, others might go there to visit their own gardens, and some others might be going to the Gumbuz. It was most unjust to make all those people pay pilgrim tax.

THE DEWAN pointed out that pilgrim tax was not levied merely on sight-seers; it might also be levied for the maintenance of gardens, etc. But so far as the toll was concerned, he agreed that one of the two toll-gates on the main road might go.

MR. MAHOMED SAIT then brought to notice that there was a toll-gate on the road from Paschimavahini to Seringapatam where every motor car had to pay a toll near the Wellesley Bridge. Again, on the Mysore Road, toll had to be paid. Then, to come into the Mysore City municipal limits, toll had to be paid again. Thus, within a distance of 10 miles, altogether toll had to be paid three times and he asked whether it could be justified.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that orders would be issued to the effect that from next year there should be only one toll-gate at the Wellesley Bridge but that no change could be ordered so far as the present year was concerned.

As regards the pilgrim tax, the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that orders would be issued to the effect that in future it should not be levied on the main road but at the gate near the entrance into the town. He observed that this scheme might be tried for some time and if any inconveniences or difficulties were found they might be considered later on.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA requested that for purposes of levying the toll the Government might instruct the local bodies to have the 24 hours rule instead of the "sunrise to sunrise" rule.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that "sunrise to sunrise" was the rule adopted by all the local fund toll-gates. Further, it was within the competence of any local body to modify the rule if it considered it necessary.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR requested that a general circular be issued to the effect that in cases of through traffic, even though the carts entered municipalities, no toll should be levied on them.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that general orders had been issued and cases in which they were not observed might be brought to the notice of the concerned Deputy Commissioners.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH enquired when the orders in regard to the levy of pilgrim tax only at the entrance into the town would come into force.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that action to issue orders would be taken immediately.

MR. T. MARIAPPA brought to notice that pilgrim tax was being collected by the Railway Department although the orders of Government were that it should take effect only from 1st October 1933.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE, replied that by mistake it was being collected for some days but that the levy had been stopped now.

No. 84.—Establishing a Bar Council in the State.
Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar (Special Interests).

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR represented that at present there were about 1,000 lawyers in the State and many of them were prominent in social life. The legal profession was generally concerned with the public life of the country more than any other and yet there was no recognised body to control it. If there was a Bar Council, it would be possible to maintain their standard of ethics at a

high level and to rectify any defects in their professional conduct. That was a desideratum not only for those who were already members of the legal profession, but also for many more people who would take to the profession later on. In all Western countries, Bar Councils were a common feature. The Government of India and the Governments of Bombay and Madras had taken or were taking action to introduce Bar Councils Acts and it was but proper that the Mysore State also took similar action. At present if a lawyer committed a mistake, the High Court might or might not take action against him. In the latter case, the mistake would go unnoticed and in the former, the reputation not only of the person concerned but of the profession as a whole might be at stake. Besides, it was not very complimentary to the Bar to allow each and every lapse on the part of a lawyer to go up to the High Court. If that was done, no lawyer could advocate cases independently and in a free atmosphere. For these reasons, he prayed that a Bar Council be established in the State and that a Regulation be passed in the matter with a view to improve the profession on a self-controlling basis.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA supported the proposal. He said that the Lawyers' Conference had been repeatedly making this representation, but till now neither the High Court nor the Government had taken any action. These were days when each profession was having its own organisation; and this had been recognised even in the State as was evidenced by the recent enactment of the Medical Practitioners Regulation. For the legal profession, similarly, there should be an organisation as it was a very responsible profession. Instances of mistakes on the part of lawyers might come to notice and it might not be possible or expedient for the High Court to take action against them in all cases. If there was a Bar Council, enquiries could be instituted and defects rectified. Government should therefore enact a legislation in the matter and give effect to it.

He also added that if necessary, a committee consisting of representatives of Government, the High Court and the profession might be constituted to examine the question and perhaps also to prepare a draft Regulation.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA also agreed that a Bar Council was very necessary. At present, there were complaints that some of the lawyers were misappropriating sums due to their clients and there might be other complaints also. As it would not be possible for the High Court to watch all of

them, it was very necessary to bring them under some organisation which would insist on a high standard of professional conduct on their part.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that every profession must try to enforce discipline among its own members. It was with that object that the Medical Practitioners Regulation, for instance, was enacted. But the High Court had stated only last year that the opinions expressed by Judges and law associations had not been unanimous. Almost all the law associations that were consulted were in favour of establishing a Bar Council, but among the District Judges, there was a difference of opinion. The working of the Bar Councils Act in British India had given rise to several criticisms and suggestions had been made to amend the Act. The view of the High Court was that in any event, the disciplinary control of the High Court could not altogether be withdrawn, and that in the circumstances, the question of undertaking legislation in Mysore, suited to local requirements, might wait till it was known how opinion in British India would crystallize.

The First Member of Council however added that in view of the representation made in the House, the matter would again be referred to the High Court.

No. 85.—Construction of a Law Courts building in Bangalore. Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar (Special Interests).

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR represented that there were a number of courts in Bangalore and they were located in different places. Consequently, lawyers and others who had work in different courts were undergoing great inconvenience. It had also not been possible to provide waiting sheds in all the courts. If all the courts were located in one building, one common shed would do. For these reasons, he requested that a central Law Courts building be constructed in Bangalore for locating all civil and criminal courts in the city, including the High Court, provision being made therein for Lawyers' Chambers and the Law Association. It would also add to the dignity of the judiciary in Mysore. He had heard that the Government were keen on having a separate Law Court building constructed between the City Y. M. C. A., and the New Public Offices buildings. He requested that the proposal be expedited.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that as the question whether the Mysore High Court should be located at Bangalore or Mysore had not yet been settled, the proposal might be deferred till a decision was reached in the matter.

THE DEWAN observed that there was absolutely no idea of shifting the High Court to Mysore.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA in supporting the representation said that at present many cases were being adjourned and some of them dismissed for the reason that either the parties or the lawyers were not present when a particular case was called. This was in many cases due to the fact that the lawyers had to go from place to place in order to attend to all their cases and the clients had to go in search of them when their own cases were called. Such difficulties could be removed by locating all the courts in one building, and expeditious disposal of cases could also be secured thereby.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the Government were also aware of the necessity for a central Law Courts building. Plans and estimates for the building had been prepared and the High Court had also suggested certain alterations in the plan. The plan was at present in the hands of the Government Architect.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA enquired what the cost of the building would be.

THE DEWAN replied that it would be about Rs. 4 lakhs. He also added that an independent hall for the Assembly was equally necessary, but that was a question of funds.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN and CAPT. Y. V. AYYA said that the need for a Law Courts building was more urgent.

MR. MAHOMED SAIT said that the Bombay and Madras High Court standards should be introduced in the Mysore High Court also and that there should be separate lawyers for civil and criminal cases.

No. 86.—Change of police inspectors and sub-inspectors once in two years.

Messrs. Veere Gowda and Hanume Gowda, Doddaballapur Taluk.

MR. VEERE GOWDA represented that arrangements should be made to transfer police inspectors and sub-inspectors once in two years.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that two years was too short a period. It would take some time for an officer to understand the local conditions, and if he was transferred at short intervals, the local knowledge gained would all go to waste.

MESSRS. M. C. LINGE GOWDA and BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA thought that police officers should remain in one place for at least three years. If they were disturbed earlier, they could do no useful work.

THE DEWAN promised that early steps would be taken to bring as many allied departmental services as possible under one cadre so that transfers between departments like Sanitation, District Boards and Municipalities could be effected more easily.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE said that inspectors and sub-inspectors were being transferred whenever necessary. Very few inspectors or sub-inspectors had been in their stations for over two years now. But he did not see any reason to transfer a man merely because he was there for two years. By doing so, much valuable service would be lost. At the same time, as soon as it was found that anybody's services were not required in any place, he was transferred.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that as the work of police officers was more or less the same in any place, it could not be said that one officer would be more useful in one place than in another or useful in one place and useless in another. Two years was a sufficient time within which one could do wonders. He therefore thought that the representation deserved sympathetic consideration.

MR. K. VENKATAVARADACHAR said that by keeping officers in the same place for longer periods, not only would their services become more useful, but expenditure to the department would also be less. The representation, if accepted, would not make for anybody's convenience.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA brought to notice in this connection that the clerks attached to the offices of the D.S.P's and A.S.P.'s were remaining in their places for too long a time and wanted that arrangements should be made for transfers at reasonable periods.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE said that though it might have been true in the past, it was not so at present. Practically every clerk had been transferred within the last two years.

No. 87.—Increasing the pay of police constables.
Mr. Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk.

MR. THUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA represented that in the neighbouring British provinces the pay of the police constables was sufficiently high to attract educated men and they had chances of rising up to the posts of Police Inspectors. He requested that the pay of the constables in the State be also increased to Rs. 20 per month so as to attract a better class of men.

THE DEWAN observed that this would mean an enormous expenditure to the Government. Government were aware that in addition to the need for better pay, these people also needed separate quarters. But, for the present it was not found possible to provide these in view of the financial condition of the State.

MR. THUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA said that, in the mofussils, constables were illiterate and were not of much help to the public. No doubt the proposal involved extra expenditure, but Government should not mind it as the Police Department was meant solely for affording protection to the public. Even an ordinary cooly was at present earning more than the pay of a constable. It was therefore very desirable to enhance the pay of the latter to Rs. 20 and they should also have scope to rise to the position of Police Inspectors.

MR. DYAVAPPA GOWDA thought that the present pay was sufficient to attract educated men to the constabulary.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA added that at a time when the prices of food stuffs had fallen considerably, there was no justification for enhancing the pay of the constables.

No. 88.—Renewal of gun licenses.

Messrs. B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City Municipality; B. M. Munisamappa, Bangalore Taluk.

MR. B. L. BYANNA said that at present Amildars had the power to renew gun licenses for only one year at a time and every time the license was to be renewed the license holder had to undergo the trouble of going to the concerned Taluk Office and spending some amount for its renewal. With a view to relieve the people from this inconvenience, he prayed that Amildars might be invested with power to renew licenses for three years at a time.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA said that the subject was coming up for discussion frequently. The Government were once pleased to say that they had no objection to extend the period even to five years, provided the fee for all the period was paid. If this was done, not only would the inconveniences of the people be minimised, but also the work in the Taluk Offices would be reduced to some extent.

MR. H. K. MADAIYA said that Amildars alone were not the people concerned with the grant of the licenses. They had to consult the police inspectors. All this meant delay every time an application was made for renewal. Rich people usually got the renewals easily, but the others were subjected to untold hardships. He therefore strongly supported the representation.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA in further supporting the representation said that he had known of an instance in which a chairman of a certain Village Panchayet applied for license 6 or 7 months back, but neither the revolver had been returned nor even an endorsement given.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that under the existing rules, there was scope to renew the licenses up to five years. But the one difficulty was that if once a license was granted for three years, it would be difficult to locate the fire-arms until they were produced again for further renewal of the license. And calling upon the license-holders to produce them in the interval might mean no less of inconvenience to them.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA pointed out that though there was scope for renewal up to three or five years, the period for which it was actually granted often depended upon personal considerations; in fact, the renewal might or might not be granted. But if on the other hand a license was once renewed for 3 or 5 years, the license-holder could be saved all the bother for that period at least.

MR. A. K. VENKATAVARADACHAR said that under the Arms Regulation, the arms must be produced before the Amildar or the Police Superintendent for inspection before December of every year. If the proposal suggested was accepted, the police officers might inspect the fire-arms whenever they went to the villages on inspection work.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the representation would be sympathetically considered.

No. 89.—Reduction of stamp fee for renewal of gun licenses.
Mr. Surangi Siddabasappa, Shikarpur Taluk.
No. 90.—Reduction of stamp duty for the renewal of license to hold arms.
Mr. H. Rame Gowda, Chiṇtamani Taluk.

MR. SURANGI SIDDABASAPPA represented that the stamp fee levied for the renewal of gun licenses might be reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas as before.

THE DEWAN observed that the enhancement was made only recently and could not be reduced.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA expressed the view that the Government were not justified in levying anything more than the actual cost incurred for renewing the licenses. There was also no need to classify fire-arms under various heads and collect different rates of fees. He thought that a uniform rate of 4 annas per renewal was a reasonable rate for all classes. At present, when revolvers could be had even

for Rs. 30 or 35, a renewal fee of Rs. 5 per year was really very heavy.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that private shikars could not pay such a high rate.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the rates were not in excess of those in British India. There was no material difference between the Arms Regulation in the two territories.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that in British India the game rules were more liberal than in Mysore. There were many restrictions in the State; for instance, for 5 months in the year, shooting was not allowed. It was no use therefore comparing the rates prevailing in the two Governments.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA said that the subjects of the Mysore State were law-abiding and if any of them wanted revolvers they were merely meant for self-protection. The Government need not entertain misapprehensions and on that ground discourage the use of fire-arms.

THE DEWAN observed that the question would be examined.

No. 91.—Giving effect to the recommendations of the Mysore Prison Reform Committee.

Mr. A. Narayana Iyengar, Hassan Taluk.

The Prison Reform Committee constituted at the Mysore Lawyers' Conference held at Shimoga in 1932 have sent up certain recommendations. They may be accepted as far as possible and given effect to.

(The representation was reserved for consideration along with Resolution No. 2.)

No. 92.—In the matter of confining the judgment debtors in the district lock-ups.

Messrs. B. Kappanna Gowda and H. Basavaiah, Hassan Taluk.

MR. B. KAPPANNA GOWDA represented that judgment debtors in civil courts might be ordered to be confined in the district lock-ups concerned.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that this would be done.

No. 93.—Appointment of a midwife for each hobli headquarter.

Mr. N. Ramaiya, Chikballapur Taluk.

MR. N. RAMAIYA represented that since many women in the rural parts were dying at the time of child-birth for want of proper care and treatment, it was necessary to make the services of a midwife available to the public at the headquarters of every hobli.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that midwives had been appointed in many hoblis recently and if the District Boards

sent up resolutions for increasing the number of midwives in other cases also, Government would gladly sanction them.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA enquired whether the Government would be prepared to meet a moiety of the cost of these appointments as the District Boards were badly hit on account of financial stringency.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that except in the case of midwives employed in the malnad improvement dispensaries, whose pay was being met from general revenues, the Government were not meeting any portion of the pay of midwives.

To the question of Mrs. Sakamma whether Government would sanction the appointment of an adequate number of midwives whenever the local bodies made recommendations in this behalf, the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied in the affirmative.

MR. M. SUBBIAH asked whether there were enough midwives in the villages in the maidan.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that it was for the District Boards to consider the question. So far as sanction of Government was concerned, there would be no difficulty in according it. In the Mysore District itself, the number of midwives formerly was 25, but it had risen to about 60 at present. In fact, even places where there were no dispensaries were given midwives.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM said that though there was need for midwives in all hoblis, the Village Panchayets were not in a position to pay any contribution. If therefore the Government could give their quota, then it might be possible to increase the number of midwives in the rural areas. At present, there was practically no difference between malnad and maidan tracts since malaria and mortality were common to both. But if Government could not provide midwives in all places, then he would request that some special grant be made to the Chitaldrug District Board for at least two years for appointing more midwives. Otherwise conditions were sure to become worse in that district. At present, even 10 per cent of labour cases were not successful.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was not possible for the Government to spend any money on midwives in the maidan parts of the State. The District Boards in the maidan had committed themselves to provide the required number of midwives and they should look to it. If, however, it was a question of opening dispensaries, Government would certainly bear their share of the cost.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR said that the District Boards themselves must be made to meet the cost of midwives without demanding any contribution from the Village Panchayets.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that that was a matter of internal arrangement between District Boards and Village Panchayets.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI said that even where District Boards wanted to appoint more midwives and pointed out ways and means for finding their pay, the Government were not according sanction. So they were not giving proper scope for the District Boards to show progress. Referring to the Mysore District Board in particular, he said that it was being subjected to a heavy contribution in respect of the Maternity Hospital at Mysore and also to some other medical institutions. The Dewan had expressed the opinion that this was unjust. If the District Board was exempted from those contributions, it would undertake to provide a midwife for each hobli in the district.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL added that it was not a sastisfactory scheme to finance any new proposal by withdrawing commitments in regard to other matters.

THE DEWAN observed that the point at issue was about providing a midwife for each hobli and that the issue raised by Mr. Puttaswami had no bearing on it.

MR. MAHOMED SAIT said that as many patients from the Mysore District were getting treatment in the hospitals in the City, the contribution levied from the District Board was not unjust.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that the Mysore District Board was paying one-third of the pay of only 4 midwives appointed in the Mysore City. He did not think that it would be possible for the District Board to provide midwives all over the District even if that contribution was waived

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI said that the total contribut on of the District Board towards medical relief in and around Mysore was over Rs. 20,000. If that amount was waived, the District Board would undertake to provide not only midwives but also a certain number of dispensaries in the district.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that a resolution might be sent up to Government to that effect.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI requested that one of the four dispensaries in Mysore City for which contribution was being levied from the District Board might be transferred to some

interior village of the Mysore Taluk which at present did not have even one dispensary.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH supported this view.

MR. MAHOMED SAIT said that he had not expected the President of the District Board to entertain a suggestion like this and seriously mention it on the floor of the Assembly.

No. 94.—Establishing a maternity at Madhugiri.

Messrs. Nanjiah Setty, Madhugiri Taluk, and Siddarama Setty, Madhugiri Municipality.

MR. NANJIAH SETTY represented that at Madhugiri, much inconvenience was being felt for want of a maternity hospital. Many women in labour were dying for want of timely treatment. Towards relieving their suffering, Mr. Dasa Visvanatha Setty had endowed a sum of Rs. 3,000 as charity for the construction of a maternity building. The member requested that the Government should undertake the construction of the building early, the balance required for its construction being met out of the general revenues.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that there were two kinds of maternity hospitals at present: female dispensaries with a lady doctor to attend to all cases, and dispensaries with maternity wards with only a midwife attached. In the latter case, the midwife would attend to ordinary labour cases, the lady doctor from the district headquarter being sent for to attend to complicated cases. In the particular case under reference, the donor had been asked to state what kind of hospital was wanted by him and his reply was awaited. If a regular maternity hospital was wanted at the place, it would cost about Rs. 20,000 and the question of providing it could only be taken up if substantial contributions were forthcoming from other philanthropic citizens of the locality towards the cost of the building, and if the District Board and the Municipality also agreed to meet their own quota of the recurring expenditure. Of course the Government would be glad to bear their own quota under the rules.

No. 95.—Establishment of dispensaries at hobli headquarters.

Messrs. B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City Municipality; B. M. Munisamappa, Bangalore Taluk; K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Special Interests; Appanna Reddy, Bangalore Taluk; Guruswami Gowda, Hoskote Taluk; Veere Gowda and Hanume Gowda, Dodballapur Taluk; Sidde Gowda, Channapatna Taluk; and Veerasanjeeve Gowda, Closepet Taluk.

MR. B. L. BYANNA represented that medical aid in rural parts was not adequate. The average number of dispensaries

in each taluk was only 3 or 4, which was certainly not sufficient, and some way must be found to provide some more. The Government had not only transferred many responsibilities to the Municipalities and District Boards but had also deprived them of certain revenues rightly due to them. If at least one-fourth of the income from *hulbanni* and *amarai* were transferred to the local bodies, it would go a long way to help them in providing more dispensaries in the rural parts.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired if one-fourth of the income from *hulbanni* and *amarai* would be sufficient to meet the cost of providing the required number of dispensaries.

MR. B. L. BYANNA replied that if that much of help was made available, the District Boards would arrange for the rest of the expenditure.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA thought that it would not be possible to establish dispensaries in all hoblis, with the help of one-fourth of the income from *hulbanni* and *amarai*. A more practical way was for the Government to sanction dispensaries for all the places recommended by the District Boards and to make some contribution from the general revenues.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH pointed out that as most of the dispensaries were situated within municipal areas, the people in the villages were not at all benefited by such institutions. He therefore suggested that the dispensaries in the municipalities be financed entirely by the municipalities, the amount released thereby being utilised for opening new dispensaries in the interior.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that if the local bodies concerned sent up resolutions to that effect, Government would have no objection to accept them.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH then supported the suggestion put forward by Mr. Channappa, *viz.*, that if any District Board recommended the opening of a dispensary in a particular place and was prepared to pay its contribution, Government should sanction it promptly and make some grant to it and not turn it down on financial grounds.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL assured the member that that was the ideal which Government were always trying to keep up to.

No. 96.—Re-opening of the dispensary at Karur, Sagar Taluk.
Mr. D. Basappa Gowda, Sagar Taluk.

MR. D. BASAPPA GOWDA represented that the dispensary at Karur, Sagar Taluk, be re-opened.

MR. T. S. VENKAPPA said that the floods in the Sharavati river practically rendered the village an island from July to October every year and the villagers were altogether cut off from the surrounding places. Medical aid from outside was naturally out of question during the period and the plight of women in need of maternity aid could not be described. When His Highness the Maharaja visited the place some years ago, these difficulties were brought to notice and His Highness himself was graciously pleased to order that a dispensary should be opened at the place. The speaker did not know why a dispensary opened under such special circumstances should have been so abruptly abolished. Some time back, 4 or 5 pregnant women died in the course of one week for want of maternity aid. It was very necessary that the hospital should be re-opened immediately.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that the malnad improvement dispensary at Karur was kept open for a long period of two years. For all that period, the average daily attendance was between 1½ and 2, the patients treated very often being the Sub-Assistant Surgeon himself and his wife or child. Nobody cared to make available a house for the doctor to live in. When the building in which the dispensary was located came down on account of very heavy rains and medicines were washed away, no other house was made available by the people even for locating the dispensary. In fact, the doctor actually lived under a tree. The doctor remained in Karur for a period of six months at the end of which he had to return with an enlarged spleen. A number of doctors posted to the place shared the same experience from the point of health as well as of local help. The department had to spend as much as Rs. 3,000 on an unpleasant venture like that; and such a large expenditure having been considered not justified, the dispensary was abolished and there was no likelihood of reviving it for the present.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK represented that the poor attendance of patients at the dispensary was due to the late supply of medicines. The malnad districts were healthy during the rainy season and epidemics generally broke out during the period from December to end of May. And since medicines were supplied in June or July, the bulk of them would have been used up by December so that when epidemics broke out, they were not available. If therefore medicines were supplied in December, the supply would be timely, the number of patients would increase and the hospitals would be of real service to the people.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that so long as medicines were supplied regularly according to annual indents, it did not matter in which part of the year they were supplied. He was not convinced that medicines were not available when epidemics broke out, nor that the attendance was meagre on that account.

No. 97.—Location of a dispensary at Banakal, Mudgere Taluk. Mr. Manje Gowda, Mudgere Taluk.

MR. MANJE GOWDA represented that although several representations had been made both to the Dewan Sahib and the First Member of Council for the location of a medical dispensary at Banakal Village, Mudgere Taluk, and although promises had been made to that effect, nothing had been done so far. Banakal was an important hobli with a land revenue demand of Rs. 50,000 and a population of 14,000, and it was at the same time a purely *malnad* tract. In view of these facts, he prayed that a dispensary be opened in that place very soon and the miseries of people there remedied.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that there was a proposal to open a dispensary at Banakal, but when the District Board were asked to pay their contribution they pleaded inability to pay. They had sent up a resolution that if the doctor at Mudgere visited the place once a week and rendered medical aid, it would suffice, and that resolution had been approved. If the District Board was anxious to have a dispensary at Banakal and sent up a resolution to that effect, Government would have no objection to sanction it.

MR. MANJE GOWDA said that the District Board never cared for the welfare of the poorer people in interior parts. He appealed to the Government to grant the representation as a very special case.

THE SENIOR SURGEON promised to consult the District Board once again.

MR. MANJE GOWDA said that there was no use consulting the District Board. They were least likely to support the representation. Instead of consulting them, the Government would be helping the poor villagers by sanctioning the proposal, the cost being met from out of the malnad improvement grants.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA said that formerly, under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, special grants were being made for the improvement of roads, establishment of dispensaries and for such other purposes. Latterly, however, the policy relating to the malnad improvement fund had undergone a change for the worse and grants had been

reduced and some dispensaries abolished. That was a cause for just grievance. If any dispensary was not working satisfactorily, it was open to the department to transfer it to some other place where it would be of better use to the public, instead of abolishing the same. Within the Hassan District itself, he said that for a number of incomplete wells the Government contribution had not been paid, with the result that the work could not been completed and the expenditure already incurred was going to waste. He therefore requested that Government should revive the Malnad Improvement Scheme and provide sufficient funds for all the necessary items of work.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that until the financial condition improved, it would not be possible to re-open the dispensaries.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA requested that in the meanwhile dispensaries should be provided at least in some more places where the need for them was felt most keenly.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that as far as possible, that was being done in spite of the fact that the financial condition was what it was. The number of hospitals and dispensaries had increased from 190 to 270 in the course of 10 years, and on an average there was one dispensary for every six miles in Mysore as against one for every 10 miles in other provinces and presidencies.

MR. MANJE GOWDA repeated his appeal for the location of a dispensary at Banakal.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government would take up the matter again and see what could be done.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch and met again at 3-30 p.m., the First Member of Council presiding.

At the suggestion of the President, subjects relating to Education were taken up.

No. 102.—Giving Intermediate College to Tumkur.

Messrs. Desada Yejaman Siddappa, Tumkur Municipality, and K. Narayana Setty, Tumkur Taluk.

MR. K. NARAYANA SETTY represented that the abolition of the Intermediate College at Tumkur with effect from the current academical year had inconvenienced the student population a great deal. Tumkur being a healthy place, with convenience for poor students for study at less cost, and there being free boarding homes and hostels, he prayed that the Intermediate College might be revived.

MR. DESADA YEJAMAN SIDDAPPA explained that in view of the existence of the facilities referred to by the mover, free boarding houses and hostels were constructed and were still being constructed by private effort of the various communities such as Veerasaivas, Muslims, and Vaisyas at Tumkur. The abrupt action of the Government in closing down the college had caused serious inconvenience to students as also keen disappointment to the philanthropic gentlemen concerned. The students of the district had to go to Bangalore or Mysore immediately after their high school course, and these two places being very costly, a majority of them who would otherwise have prosecuted their college education, had to forego the opportunity.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was hardly three months since the college was abolished at Tumkur and that it was too soon to consider the question of its revival.

MR. DESADA YEJAMAN SIDDAPPA pointed out that the Government were after all spending only Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 on the college annually and that its re-establishment would not be a big problem for them if only they wanted to meet the wishes of the people. Besides, Tumkur being a healthy place, the Intermediate College there was attracting students from other districts as well.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that the college was working very well and its location at Tumkur was very convenient to the students. He thought that its revival was very necessary.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the University authorities had decided after careful consideration, partly on grounds of expenditure and partly on grounds of educational efficiency, that the college should be abolished. The opinion of the University was that, to carry on the work on more efficient lines, more funds had to be invested on the Science section. To such of the Assembly members as were also members of the University Senate and the Academic Council, he would suggest that the question be moved in those bodies, and if a recommendation was sent up by the University, Government would give due consideration to it.

No. 103.—Extension of the high school building at Hassan.
Mr. H. B. Gundappa, Hassan Taluk.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA represented that the high school building at Hassan was constructed so long back as 1918 with just enough accommodation for the strength of the school at that time. The strength having increased

enormously during the past 15 years, extension of the building was urgently called for. For want of accommodation, a number of boys had to go all the way to Hole-Narsipur and join the municipal high school there. Even then all the boys could not be provided with seats. He therefore requested early sanction to the plans and estimates for the extension of the building which had been pending for the past 6 years.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that Government were aware of the need for extending the high school building and that the question of constructing an additional block for the science laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs. 25, 000 was ready. But it had to be put off so far on financial considerations. He promised to consider the question of providing funds for it in the next year's budget.

No. 104.—Appointing one full-time Kannada Munshi with a fair knowledge of Urdu to each Urdu middle school in the State.

Mr. E. Abdul Azeez, Davangere (Minority Interests).

MR. E. ABDUL AZEEZ represented that one full-time Kannada Munshi with a fair knowledge of Urdu might be given to each Urdu middle school in the State, instead of the two part-time Kannada teachers working at present on an allowance of Rs. 5 per month.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN said that it would not be difficult to get a teacher knowing both Kannada and Urdu for whole-time work on a salary of Rs. 10 per month.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that if the proposal was to be accepted, an extra expenditure of Rs. 6,500 would have to be incurred. If so much money was available, the department would certainly accept the proposal. He was also not so sure that it would be possible to get a competent full time teacher to do work on Rs. 10. But if any were forthcoming, he added, he should be quite ready to appoint them.

MR. B. OOSMAN KHAN thought that an additional expenditure of Rs. 6,500 was worth incurring on Urdu middle schools if that would result in every Muslim student acquiring a working knowledge of Kannada.

MR. MAHOMED IMAM said that Kannada being the chief language of the State, it was necessary that every student, to whatever community he belonged, should have a working knowledge of Kannada. He mentioned that the Mahomedan Advisory Committee had often discussed this question and resolved that Kannada should be taught in all grades of

Urdu schools. Though Urdu primary schools had been given to many places, the number of Urdu middle schools were very limited, and so most of the boys were forced to join the Kannada middle schools and begin to learn Kannada there. To obviate this difficulty, he thought that the appointment of Kannada Munshis in all Urdu primary schools was absolutely necessary. And wherever there was no Urdu middle school, he proposed the appointment of a Urdu Munshi in each Kannada middle school.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN opposed the proposal to teach Kannada in primary grades in addition to Urdu, as the children at that stage could not bear the strain of learning two languages. He, however, supported the idea of appointing Kannada Munshis in all Urdu middle schools.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the Assembly was not the place to discuss the educational aspects of the question and that the Education Department would be examining the resolution of the Mahomedan Advisory Committee referred to by Mr. Mahomed Imam.

No. 105.—Appointing one Urdu graduate in each high school, where there are students with Urdu as second language, to look to the translation work.

Mr. E Abdul Azeez, Davangere, Minority Interests.

MR. E. ABDUL AZEEZ represented that each high school in which there were students taking Urdu as a second language might be given one Urdu graduate to attend to the translation work of the Urdu section which was being totally neglected in most high schools.

MR. K. IBRAHIM KHAN supported the above request.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN and MR. B. OOSMAN KHAN pointed out that for the past 15 years the question of appointing at least one Urdu graduate in each high school was being pressed on the attention of the Government but that no action had been taken so far.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION admitted that it was a very desirable measure and that just now as Muslim graduates were becoming available, they would be posted to high schools as vacancies occurred and the translation work entrusted to them. He added that wherever the object in view could be gained by effecting transfers of men already in service, this would also be done.

No. 106.—Grant of concessions to students of the Jyothinagara Vaisya community.

Mr. Yejaman Munisami Setty, Minority Interests.

MR. YEJAMAN MUNISAMI SETTY represented that the concessions granted to the high school and college students belonging to the backward classes might be extended to students belonging to the Jyothinagara Vaisya community also as a matter of encouragement.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that under the existing rules, students of that community were eligible to apply for backward class scholarships.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION explained that for purposes of backward class scholarships, the Ganigar community had been grouped with the Darji and one or two other backward communities and the group was having the benefit of scholarships. If cases of deserving boys of the Ganigar community having to go without that benefit were brought to notice, the department would see that their claims were satisfied as far as possible from lapses and reserves.

No. 107.—Declaration of policy regarding expansion of Vernacular middle schools and of English schools.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Minority Interests.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER represented that as against 5,800 primary schools in the State, there were only about 260 middle schools, with the result that a large number of boys who passed out of the primary classes were refused admission to middle schools. He therefore prayed that the Government might declare their policy as regards expansion of middle schools (both Vernacular and English) to facilitate the large number of Adi-dravida and Adi-karnataka students of the primary fourth year class to continue their education at least to the end of the middle school standard.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that a question of policy could not be discussed in the form of a representation and disposed of in the Assembly off-hand. It was, however, understood from the Director of Public Instruction that a committee was considering the question. On receipt of its recommendations, Government would examine them and lay down a policy.

No. 108.—Increasing the number of middle schools.

Messrs. B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City Municipality; B. M. Munisamappa and Venkataramana Gowda, Bangalore Taluk; Veere Gowda, and Hanume Gowda, Doddaballapur Taluk; K. Y. T. Venkatachaliah, Kankanhalli Municipality; Venkate Gowda, Kankanhalli Taluk; and Sidde Gowda, Channapatna Taluk.

No. 109.—Increasing the number of middle schools in the State.

Mr. B. Gopalachar, Thirthahalli Taluk.

No. 110.—Establishing a middle school at Mangalavada in the Pavagada Taluk.

Mr. Shankara Setty, Pavagada Taluk.

MR. B. L. BYANNA represented that there were only about 260 middle schools in the whole State, though Government were being requested to increase their number for many years past. So many passed candidates from primary schools could not secure admission into middle schools for want of accommodation. He requested that the number of middle schools should therefore be increased immediately.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR pointed out that owing to financial stringency, Government had not increased the number of middle schools in recent years. The result was that several boys were wasting their time since they could not secure admission to the middle schools. He requested the Government to prepare a programme of middle school expansion and work it out every year as far as possible.

MR. BELLULLI CHENNAPPA pleaded for a middle school at Hanasoge, Yedatore Taluk. He said there was a revenue demand of Rs. 4 lakhs from that village and that a decent sum was also being collected in the shape of education cess.

MR. H. K. MADAIYA complained that several middle schools were under-staffed and prayed that an adequate number of teachers should be appointed in those schools. He also wanted an English teacher for the Vernacular middle school at Purigali to enable the students to appear for the English Lower Secondary Examination and to secure admission to high schools.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that it was not necessary to open a middle school at Purigali as boys therefrom could attend the middle school in Hanavadi which was within a distance of 1½ miles.

MR. SHANKARA SETTY prayed for the provision of a middle school at Mangalavada, Pavagada Taluk, and another at Kaniyur Chik-koppalu, Yedatore Taluk.

MR. K. IBRAHIM KHAN wanted a middle school to be provided for Kirgaval.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION agreed that there was every need to increase the number of middle schools, seeing that the number of primary schools had increased very considerably without a corresponding increase in the number of middle schools. It was the intention of Government to sanction more middle schools as soon as funds permitted. As a matter of fact, it was difficult at the present time to meet even the needs of the existing middle

schools some of which had increased numbers. A statement had been prepared by his office showing the immediate needs of these schools, which showed the need for recurring expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum and another Rs. 15,000 for equipment, etc. The department was anxious to see that the efficiency of the existing schools was maintained before new schools were started. But, so long as it remained difficult to start new middle schools, the department desired to supply the benefits to middle school education in another way, and that was to provide as many privileged primary schools as possible with an English teacher each so that those who passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, could, in two years more, be prepared for the middle school examination in English. Such facilities would be provided both in the vernacular lower secondary schools as well as in the privileged primary schools so far as funds permitted.

MR. N. G. SANJIVIAH regretted that the Government should grudge to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 to improve the existing schools. He thought that it would be better for the Government to sanction it than to revive sinecure posts like that of the Survey Superintendent. He said that it was quite possible to find this amount.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI complained that at present several middle schools had no adequate accommodation. For example, certain classes in the middle school at Mandya were being held outside the building. He therefore prayed that funds be found for improving the condition of the existing schools. He explained that there was a sense of awakening everywhere and a keen desire for middle school education was being expressed by very many boys and girls.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that everybody was hoping that the cloud of financial depression would soon clear and that it would be possible to go ahead with the policy of improvement and expansion.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI asked whether in spite of the financial stringency, the Government could not find a sum of Rs. 15,000 for such a sacred cause like education. He thought that there was no justification for the Government to allow so many schools to continue to work inefficiently.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that in spite of financial stringency, the existing schools were by no means starving, even though improvements were necessary. Government were spending as much as Rs. 4 lakhs on middle school education alone, that there were 1,400

teachers already and that only 55 more teachers were required to make up the shortage.

MR. S. RAMAPPA suggested that the savings available out of the incomplete middle school fund in the Kolar District might be utilised for appointing English teachers to some of the village schools in that district.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that that question was being examined and that as it would be opposed to the Regulation, the question of amending the Regulation would be taken up and effect given to the proposal in the near future.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY said that he was not convinced that Government were really unable to find an additional grant of Rs. 15,000. He emphasised that middle school education was as important as primary education. There were so many primary schools in the rural areas but very few middle schools. He asked whether the villagers could be expected to send their young children to middle schools situated far away from their homes. It was absolutely necessary, he said, for Government to find this money, if necessary, by means of retrenchment in other directions. The people were repeatedly representing to the head of the department the need for more middle schools but so long as Government did not provide him with adequate grants, those representations counted for nothing. He therefore strongly urged for an additional grant of about Rs. 15,000 or even Rs. 20,000 annually to the Education Department for opening middle schools.

MR. M. SUBBIAH said that various departments were constructing buildings in Bangalore and Mysore Cities without any allotments being found for them in the budgets. He asked how funds were found for them if really the Government were so hard put to it.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA thought that unless the outlook of the Government in educational matters underwent a radical change for the better, no improvement was possible. He said that while smaller States like Cochin and Travancore were spending proportionately larger sums of money on education, it was no compliment for a model State like Mysore to plead inability to provide the required amount for opening some middle schools.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the education imparted in those States was mostly on a grant-in-aid basis, whereas in Mysore almost the entire expenditure had to be borne by the Government. Expansion of education

on a very large scale would be facilitated in Mysore if private people and organizations came forward to start schools on a grant-in-aid basis.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA remarked that Government had not even investigated the problem thoroughly. There was, if anything, only a policy of drift. There was no harm in referring the question to a mixed committee of officials and non-officials and ask them to submit proposals for expansion of education.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION pointed out that there was already a committee to deal with the question and that some of the members of the Assembly were also on it.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that he was glad that the question was discussed in the Assembly so fully. As explained by the Director of Public Instruction, the department was anxious to develop middle school education and the question was engaging its constant attention. He refuted the allegation that Government were following a policy of drift in the matter of education, and as an indication of the earnestness of the Government in this respect, he pointed out that a sum of Rs. 52 lakhs was being spent on Education representing a high percentage of the total revenues of the State. Except in one or two Indian States, such a high percentage was not being spent on education anywhere else in India. As a further proof of Government's keen interest in educational matters, he mentioned that while Government had effected large retrenchments in almost every department of the State, they had left the Department of Education untouched, except in respect of a few scholarships. As regards middle school education, while improvements were desirable and necessary, it could not, at the same time, be stated that progress was actually retarded, as would be evident from the fact that not a single school had been closed. There were already 280 middle schools on which alone as much as Rs. 6½ lakhs were being spent annually. If every hobli or village was to be provided with a middle school, something like Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs per annum would be required, and seeing that one branch of activity was as important as any other, it was not possible for Government to spend such a large sum on the expansion of middle schools alone. In these circumstances he maintained that, as far as possible, the necessary expenditure on account of middle schools was being incurred already. So far as general improvement and expansion of schools

went, he said that it would have been taken up by now if the revenues of the State had been expanding. But unfortunately, there was a decline in that respect. All the same, there was no idea of holding up progress. The department as well as the Government were bestowing their earnest and constant thought in regard to the question of educational progress. Otherwise, the Director would not have had before him the various schemes which he was now and then referring to on the floor of the House.

At this stage, the FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL announced that on account of distribution of prizes to the best exhibitors at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, the Assembly would close at 4-45 that evening.

No. 111.—Opening classes in middle schools for teaching industrial and agricultural subjects.

Mr. Bhupalam Nanjundaiya, Hosadurga Taluk.

In the absence of the mover, MR. MAHOMED IMAM represented that in the middle schools, classes might be opened for teaching industrial and agricultual subjects, since both industry and agriculture were in a backward state and did not give adequate employment to the educated people. He added that the existing system of middle school education did not prepare the pupils to earn their livelihood in their after-life, and in view of the increasing unemployment in the State, he said that it was high time that the system of education was recast suitably.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION observed that this was a very desirable thing. He said that the matter had already engaged the attention of the department and that a scheme had been prepared by a special committee. An alternative scheme was also under preparation and he hoped that within six months' time, a workable scheme would have been decided upon. He however added that future developments would depend upon the financial resources available to the department.

No. 112.—Holding special classes in English only, in all middle schools for students who have passed Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

Messrs. Veere Gowda and Hanume Gowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

MR. VEERE GOWDA represented that at present a student who had passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination had to study for 4 years in the middle school classes. Thus he had to study for an extra period of 2 years, which was quite unnecessary. He therefore prayed that arrangements might be made, as in former years, to hold special classes for

such students in English only, to enable them to complete their middle school course within two years.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION said that orders had already been issued to that effect.

MR. VEERE GOWDA stated that the order had not been given effect to.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that he would make inquiries and also issue general orders to all the schools on the subject.

At 4-45 p.m., the Assembly adjourned for the day to meet again the next day.